

**Lexden and Winstree
Rural District Council**



ANNUAL REPORT
Medical Officer of Health

1925.



The Essex County Telegraph, Colchester.

LEXDEN AND WINSTREE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL 1925.

Public Health and Building Plans Committee—

Chairman : W. H. COLLIER, Esq., J.P.

Vice-Chairman : Rev. A. WERNINCK, B.A.

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Maternity and Child Welfare Committee—

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Mrs. R. H. O'REILLY.	F. W. BLOMFIELD, Esq., J.P.
I. LOTT, Esq.	Mrs. H. E. TUFNELL.

Staff of the Public Health Department.

Medical Officer of Health :

W. H. ALDERTON, M.C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector :

ALBERT HURD, C.R.S.I.

Health Visitors :

Miss L. E. LING, S.R.N., C.M.B. Miss M. J. JACKSON, C.M.B.

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Victoria Chambers,

Colchester,

7th April, 1926.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Lexden and Winstree Rural
District Council.*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,—

I have pleasure in presenting my fourth Annual Report on the Health and Vital Statistics relating to the District for the year 1925.

The report this year is a survey report, and is arranged in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health Circular 648 : accordingly its bulk is of necessity increased.

It is gratifying to note that this year shows an increase in the Birth Rate, a slight decrease in the Death Rate, and an appreciable decrease in the Infant Mortality Rate.

I am indebted to members of committees for the sympathetic reception of recommendations made to them, and I also place on record my appreciation of the loyal assistance I have received from my staff.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. ALDERTON.

Lexden and Winstree Rural District Council.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

AREA—69,485 acres.

POPULATION.

The population, according to the 1921 census, was 19,476, or 210 fewer than at the 1911 Census. The Registrar-General's estimated figure for the middle of 1925 is given as 19,540.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE AREA.

The district is shaped somewhat like the human ear, with the Borough of Colchester occupying the position of the entrance to the ear. The northern boundary follows the course of the River Stour, which divides Essex and Suffolk. The southern boundary is formed partly by the Blackwater Estuary, Virley Channel and the northern boundary of the Maldon Rural District.

On the east is Colchester, Tendring Rural District and the River Colne.

On the west, the district adjoins the Rural Districts of Belchamp, Halstead and Braintree. The district is undulating; it is cut into two equal parts by the main railway line from Ipswich to London. North of this line the country reaches a height of 240 feet above sea level; south of this landmark, the country is much more flat and low lying.

In the geological strata of the district, London clay predominates, being found at depths varying from 10½ feet at Dedham, 8 feet at Berechurch, to 45 feet at West Mersea. Overlying the clay varying depths of loam and gravel are found, so that in most areas the water supply is of necessity derived from shallow wells.

The annual rainfall in the district averages from 22.5 to 25 inches.

Thirty-five parishes, for the most part sparsely inhabited, make up the district.

In 1921 the number of inhabited houses was 4,829 and the number of families or separate occupiers 4,950.

Judging from the census return for 1921 the overcrowding in Lexden and Winstree, though serious, is not so bad when compared with the County of Essex.

The following figures will explain :—

PERCENTAGE OF PRIVATE FAMILIES OCCUPYING—

Number of Rooms	..	1	2	3	4	5	6-7	8-9	10
Essex .. .. .	..	3.6	8.1	17.3	22.8	22.2	20.8	3.5	1.7
Lexden and Winstree..	..	0.4	4.3	10.6	36.5	17.4	20.1	6.2	4.5

The average number of persons per house is 4.03. The average number of rooms per person is 1.30. Even so there are cases of families of 3, 5 and 6 living in one room ; also cases of families of 4, 5, 7 and 9 living in two rooms.

The rateable value is £110,428. The sum represented by a penny rate is £330.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Agriculture is the main occupation of the district, 3,251 males out of a total of 6,427 employed males being occupied in this industry. Of these 2,101 are agricultural labourers. Other subsidiary occupations are metal workers 309, workers in wood 259, fishermen 161, builders, bricklayers, etc. 383, transport workers 451, commerce (male and female) 459, personal service (male and female) 1,090.

West Mersea is a favourite seaside resort, whose inhabitants increase considerably in numbers in the summer, the residents here letting lodgings to accommodate the influx of visitors.

Communication is almost entirely by road transport, railway facilities being very poor in the area.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population—19,540.

			Total	M.	F.	
Births	{	Legitimate ..	289	159	130	} Birth Rate 15.5
		Illegitimate ..	15	8	7	
Deaths ..	..	..	226			Death Rate 11.5

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of child-birth :—

From Sepsis ..	..	0
From other causes ..	..	2

Deaths of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 births :—

(13 legitimate, 2 illegitimate).

Legitimate 44.9 ; illegitimate 133. Total 49.3

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	..	..	0
„ Whooping Cough (all ages)	..	..	0
„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	..	..	0

Deaths in various age groups (local statistics)—

<i>Age.</i>					<i>No. of Deaths.</i>
0—1 year	..	..	..	..	13
1—2 years	..	..	..	..	2
2—5 years	..	..	..	..	2
5—15 years	..	..	..	..	5
15—25 years	..	..	..	..	7
25—45 years	..	..	..	..	14
45—65 years	..	..	..	..	45
65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	134
Total					222

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE AND NATURAL INCREASE.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Birth rate.</i>	<i>Death Rate.</i>	<i>Infant mortality.</i>	<i>Natural Increase Per 1,000 Inhabitants.</i>
1925	15.5	11.5	49.3	Plus 4.0
1915	14.5	15.1	97	Minus 0.6
1916	16.4	13.9	64	Plus 2.5
1917	14.0	13.8	74	Plus 0.2
1918	16.2	14.6	47	Plus 1.6
1919	15.7	13.3	68	Plus 2.4
1920	22.6	10.7	35.5	Plus 11.9
1921	17.5	10.8	68	Plus 6.7
1922	15.8	12.2	53.4	Plus 3.6
1923	17.2	11.4	44.9	Plus 5.8
1924	14.2	12.0	61	Plus 2.2

Table comparing the Birth Rate, Death Rate and Infant Mortality Rate of Lexden and Winstree with England and Wales.

	Birth Rate Per 1000 Total Population	Annual Death Rate per 1000 Population.	Deaths under one year per 1000 Births
England and Wales ..	18.3	12.2	75
Lexden and Winstree..	15.5	Crude Rate 11.5 Standardised Rate 8.47	49

<i>Causes of Death.</i>					M.	F.
All causes	..	..	..	..	111	115
1 Enteric Fever	..	..	..	..	0	0
2 Small-pox	..	..	..	..	0	0
3 Measles	..	..	..	..	0	0
4 Scarlet Fever	...	..	..	..	1	0
5 Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	0	0
6 Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	0	0
7 Influenza	..	..	..	..	1	6
8 Encephalitis Lethargica	..	..	..	..	0	0
9 Meningococcal Meningitis	..	..	..	..	0	0
10 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	..	..	..	..	5	6
11 Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	1	3
12 Cancer, Malignant Disease	..	..	..	..	12	14
13 Rheumatic Fever	..	..	..	..	0	0
14 Diabetes	..	..	..	..	2	0
15 Cerebral Haemorrhage	..	..	..	..	9	9
16 Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	21	28
17 Arterio-sclerosis	..	..	..	..	8	2
18 Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	7	4
19 Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	..	..	3	3
20 Other respiratory forms	..	..	..	..	3	1
21 Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	..	..	..	..	2	0
22 Diarrhoea (under two years)	..	..	..	..	0	0
23 Cirrhosis of Liver	..	..	..	..	0	1
24 Appendicitis and Typhlitis	..	..	..	..	0	0
25 Acute and Chronic Nephritis	..	..	..	..	3	3
26 Puerperal Sepsis	..	..	..	..	0	0
27 Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	..	..	..	..	0	2
28 Congenital Debility and Malformation, Pre- mature Birth	..	..	..	..	4	4
29 Suicide	..	..	..	..	0	2
30 Other Deaths from Violence	..	..	..	..	4	0
31 Other defined diseases	..	..	..	..	25	27
32 Causes ill-defined or unknown	..	..	..	..	0	0

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Cause of death.	0-1 wk.	1-2 wks.	2-3 wks.	3-4 wks.	Total under 4 wks.	1-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	Total under 12 mths.
Premature Birth	..	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Atelectasis	..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Deficient Vitality	..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Convulsions	..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Icterus Neonatorum	..	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Malformation	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Disease of Respiratory Tract	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	3
Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1

POOR LAW RELIEF.

The Poor Law Union consists of the Urban District of Wivenhoe and the Rural District of Lexden and Winstree. The following statistics supplied by the Clerk to the Guardians show the extent to which provision has been made for poor law cases

Average weekly number of Institution inmates	..	..	138
Yearly cost of in-maintenance	..	..	£2,981
Average weekly number receiving out-relief	..	..	234
Yearly cost of out-relief	..	..	£2410
Average weekly number of lunatics	..	..	72
Yearly cost of lunatics	..	..	£4,201

There have been no outstanding causes of sickness during the year under review, except the increase in the incidence of Searlet Fever alluded to later in the report.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

HOSPITALS PROVIDED OR SUBSIDISED BY THE LOCAL
AUTHORITY OR BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

TUBERCULOSIS.

There is no hospital or sanatorium for tuberculosis cases situated within the district. The Essex County Council make provision for the admission of cases to Sanatoria and hospitals, both within the county area, and by special arrangement with certain institutions in other county areas.

MATERNITY.

There are no maternity hospitals within the district. Urgent cases, however, are admitted to the Essex County Hospital, Colchester, by private arrangement.

FEVER.

The District Council have arranged with the Corporation of Colchester for fever cases to be admitted to their Isolation Hospital. The cases admitted are restricted to Searlet Fever, Diphtheria and Typhoid Fever. The District Council pay £270 a year for the treatment of a maximum of 16 cases. Over this number a charge of £2 15s. per week is made.

SMALL-POX.

The District Council have a similar arrangement with the Corporation of Colchester in respect of small-pox cases, a charge of £4 4s. per week being made for each case.

GENERAL.

The Essex County Hospital, Colchester, is available for cases of sickness and accident requiring hospital treatment. It is supported partly by Voluntary Contribution and also by an insurance scheme.

Persons contributing three pence weekly and their dependants can be treated without further cost to themselves.

There is no institutional provision within the district for unmarried mothers or illegitimate children. Homeless children are admitted to the Cottage Home, Stanway. This is a branch of the Guardians' Poor Law Institution.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) *Infectious.* The Ambulance of the Colchester Corporation collects all infectious cases, which are admitted to hospital from the Rural District.

(b) *Non-Infectious.* A Motor Ambulance provided by the Red Cross Society is available c/o Mr. Andrews, Crouch Street, Colchester.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

<i>Clinic or Centre.</i>	<i>Address.</i>	<i>Accommodation.</i>	<i>By whom Provided.</i>
Infant Welfare	1—Hewitt Hall, Dedham	Waiting and Weighing Room Consulting Room	District Council
Infant Welfare	2—Assembly Hall, Rowhedge	One large room, screened off into waiting and weighing room and consulting room	District Council
Infant Welfare	3—British School, West Bergholt	One large room, screened off into a waiting and weighing room and consulting room	District Council
Infant Welfare	4—Church Hall, West Mersea	Waiting and weighing room. Consulting room	District Council
Infant Welfare	5—Ex-Service Hall, Boxted	Waiting and weighing room. The stage is screened off for a consulting room	District Council
Tuberculosis Dispensary	Trinity Street, Colchester	Waiting room, dressing cubicles, nurses and weighing room and consulting room	Essex County Council
Venereal Disease	Essex County Hospital, Colchester.	Waiting room, consulting room. Two wards. Treatment hours : Females, Fridays 2.30 Males, Mondays 4.30	Essex County Council

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

The Health Staff of the District Council consists of :—

The Medical Officer, W. H. Alderton, who devotes part of his time to the District Council and the remainder to the Essex County Council as Assistant Medical Officer.

The Sanitary Inspector, A. Hurd, C.R.S.I. He is also the qualified Food Inspector for the District Council, and devotes his whole time to their service.

The Veterinary Officer, C. T. Murphey, M.R.C.V.S., who is engaged to inspect all milking herds in the district twice yearly.

Two Health Visitors, Miss L. E. Ling, S.R.N., C.M.B., and Miss M. J. Jackson, C.M.B. They are part time officers, who devote half their time to the Essex County Education Committee as School Nurses and the remainder to the District Council as Health Visitors and Infant Protection Visitors.

One Clerk, F. Fox, who devotes his whole time to the work of the District Council.

Disinfecter, H. Ottley, who works under contract for the Council.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

(A) GENERAL.

Of the 35 parishes in the district, 26 are grouped together into 11 Nursing Associations, one nurse being provided by each association. Ten of these are certified midwives. Each association receives a grant from the Essex County Council and also from the District Council.

Of the parishes not served by a Nursing Association seven are adjoining, and consist of 9,293 acres, with a population of 1,291 persons, so that with the grant they would get from the County Council they should surely be able to keep their head above water.

The Health Visitors and District Nurses work together, the District Nurses being invited to help in the work of the various Infant Welfare Centres.

The following are the parishes already provided for :—

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
Aldham (includes Copford and Marks Tey)	1626
Birch (includes Laver-de-la-Haye, Laver Marney and Laver Breton)	1783
Chappel (includes Great and Little Tey and Wakes Colne) ..	1419
Dedham	1437
East Donyland (includes Fingringhoe)	1891
Langham (includes Boxted)	1529

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
Fordham (includes Wormingford)	954
Stanway (includes Shrub End, Colchester)	1340
Mersea Island	2113
Messing and Inworth (includes Tolleshunt Knights, Maldon R.D.C.)	2393
West Bergholt (includes Great and Little Horkesley) ..	2076

In addition to the above the District Nurse for Bures, Suffolk, does a certain amount of work in Mount Bures Hamlet, which is within this district.

(B) INFECTIOUS.

In cases of minor infectious disease and measles, the Health Visitors of the district advise parents on their care, nursing, treatment, isolation, etc. ; pamphlets are left with parents explaining how the various diseases may be prevented, and the steps which should be taken when a particular disease has been contracted.

LABORATORY WORK.

The Laboratory provided by the County Council at 91, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4, has been available again for the Rural District.

The following table shows the extent which this service has been used during the year :

<i>Specimen.</i>	<i>No. examined.</i>
Diphtheria	26
Sputa	23
Typhoid	2
Ringworm	2
Miscellaneous	8
	—
	61
	—

Chemical analysis of water samples taken by the Council's officers has been carried out by Mr. A. W. Nunn, Crouch Street, Colchester.

The following table shows the condition of samples analysed and the parishes from which they were obtained :—

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Satis- factory.</i>	<i>Unsatis- factory.</i>	<i>Suspicious.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Boxted	0	0	1	1
Blackheath (East Donyland)	6	1	2	9
East Mersea	0	0	1	1
Fingringhoe	0	0	1	1
Fordham	1	0	0	1
Great Horkesley	1	3	4	8
Inworth	3	2	1	6
Laver-de-la-Haye	0	3	2	5
Langham	0	2	0	2
Langenhoe	0	1	0	1
Marks Tey	3	0	0	3
Little Tey	1	0	0	1
Great Tey	0	0	1	1
Messing	0	0	1	1
Stanway	1	0	1	2
Wakes Colne	1	0	0	1
Chappel	0	0	1	1
West Bergholt	4	3	1	8
West Mersea	7	10	7	24
Totals	28	25	24	77

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

List of Adoptive Acts, Bye-laws and Regulations in force in the District with dates of adoption :—

(a) Adoptive Acts in force :—

Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.

Part II. secs. 20, 22, 23, 25, 30, 31, 33

Part III. secs. 36, 37, 38, 43, 44, 46

Part IV. secs. 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 66

Part VII. sec. 82 (Mersea Seashore), 9th July, 1912.

Part X. sec. 95, 17th December, 1921.

Subject to certain conditions regarding secs. 30, 38, 59.

(b) Urban Powers obtained :—

Public Health Act, 1875.

Sec. 39. West Mersea, 15th October, 1919.

Sec. 150. Rowhedge (except as to sewerage).

Sec. 161, 163. Chappel and Wakes Colne, 18th March, 1902.

Sec. 229. Dedham, East Donyland and Mersea.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.

Sec. 41. Rowhedge, 22nd March, 1915.

Sec. 42. Langham, 6th April, 1920.

(c) Bye-laws and Regulations :—

Mersea Seashore (P.H.A.A.A., 1907, Sec. 82), 9th July, 1912.
 Under Commons Act, 1899, 17th February, 1910.
 Water Supplies, East Donyland and Stanway.
 New Buildings, 21st January, 1903.
 Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops, 21st August, 1889.
 Tents, Vans, Sheds, &c., 13th December, 1899.
 Slaughter Houses, 1st October, 1925.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER.

The general method of water supply for the different parishes in the district is from shallow wells, the quantity and purity of which varies throughout the year. In the southern half of the district, especially, the subsoil becomes so waterlogged that the water in many wells rises to ground level. With the absence of adequate filtration, the water in these wells must of necessity be of doubtful quality.

Some parishes, *e.g.*, Salcot and Virley, rely entirely for their supply upon rain water tanks, and Abberton and Langenhoe are badly supplied with water, and rely almost entirely on a supply carted daily from Fingringhoe. In Abberton there is one deep well in addition to two or three shallow wells.

One small portion of the district, Newbridge Road, in the parishes of Layer Marney and Messing, depends for its supply upon the Layer Brook which crosses the bottom of the road after passing through tilled land. Needless to say this supply is not recommended.

During the year the problem of water supply for this portion of the district was thoroughly examined for the second year in succession. After careful consideration it was decided that the only practical source of supply was from the mains of the Maldon Rural District at Tiptree. Much correspondence passed between the two Councils concerned, but unfortunately the matter has been dropped, as it is stated that the Maldon Rural District has insufficient water for the scheme. It is felt that the amount of water used by a dozen houses would make very little difference to the supply in Tiptree.

In some of the parishes provision of water is from public wells or springs in addition to privately owned wells ; for example, West Bergholt has three public springs in the immediate vicinity.

Other villages having small public supplies are Messing, Layer Breton, Fordham, Great Tey, Fingringhoe, Inworth, East Mersea, West Mersea and Peldon.

KELVEDON SUPPLY.

Messing parish, in addition to its public well, derives a supply from Kelvedon for one outlying part of its area. The water is laid on

to a stand pipe in the vicinity of the houses requiring it. A few of the houses have the water laid on direct.

Larger public supplies are found at Rowhedge in the parish of East Donyland and at Stanway.

ROWHEDGE.

An ample supply of good wholesome water is obtained from a bore about 160 feet deep into the chalk. There is a constant supply from a water tower by mains and service pipes direct to the houses. 335 houses are connected to the mains, and this represents about four-fifths of the population of the parish.

STANWAY.

A similar supply is obtained from a bore about 310 feet deep into the chalk. The water is pumped up to a water tower, and from this a constant supply is provided by gravitation to standpipes and service pipes direct. This Parish is more scattered than East Donyland, so that only 160 houses, representing about one-half of the population of the parish, are supplied.

In neither case is there danger of contamination.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The rivers Colne, Stour and the Roman River pass through the district. In each case there may be a certain amount of pollution from isolated houses. At Rowhedge, however, there is more pollution, but it is hoped that the Council will provide a sewerage system for this parish in the near future.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The only parishes in the district possessing proper sewerage systems are Dedham and West Mersea. In the former parish the filtered effluent discharges into the River Stour. In the latter parish the effluent discharges into the sea at the Blackwater Estuary.

At Rowhedge the Council's housing site has a septic tank and filter from which a clear effluent is discharged into a ditch near by, and appears to be working very satisfactorily.

With the exception of the above, and about a dozen and a half cesspools, the drainage leads direct into the River Colne. This village is compactly built, and being already provided with a public water supply is in every way adapted for a sewerage system. This, I think, should be done in the near future.

At Layer Breton there is a small septic tank and filter taking the drainage from about 15 houses. The effluent discharges into a ditch near by.

At Boxted there is a sewer leading to a settling tank with an

overflow which discharges into a ditch. The sewer deals with the sewage from a few houses near by the Church.

At Messing, Great Tey and Abberton there are sewers ending in open ditches.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Exact figures as to the number of the different types of closet accommodation are not available, but the number of pail closets is now well in excess of the number of privies.

At West Mersea during the past year 165 pail closets and privies have been converted to water closets. This with 111 which were converted the previous year, makes a total of 276 conversions in this parish. The majority of these closets are still hand-flushed owing to the absence of a public water supply.

At Dedham about eighty houses are provided with water closets connected to the sewerage system there, but in the absence of a public water supply almost all of these are hand-flushed.

The privies are almost all of the old-fashioned type with underground vaults, and in many cases inadequately covered, and with walls that are by no means impervious. Where the water supply is derived from shallow wells, as is the case generally in this district, the danger of pollution from these privies is obvious and ever present.

These are gradually being converted into pail or earth closets in the parishes where there are no sewers. There were 33 conversions during the year.

Almost all the houses in the district are provided with separate closet accommodation, and where this is not the case the Council now usually requires it to be provided. At Rowhedge, however, where there is a prospect of a drainage scheme being adopted in the near future we are not pressing for additional accommodation, or for the conversion of privies except in bad cases where there is a danger to health.

SCAVENGING.

Scavenging is carried out at the public cost in two parishes, viz., East Donyland and West Mersea. At both places the work is in the hands of local contractors.

In the former, house refuse, pail closets, cesspools and middens are regularly scavenged, and in West Mersea only house refuse is collected.

The equipment used by the contractor at East Donyland for emptying cesspools and privies is of a primitive nature and consists of a baling ladle.

The house refuse is deposited on tipping grounds as there is no refuse destructor.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

No nuisance from smoke occurs in the Rural District, and in consequence no action has been taken under this heading.

CONTROLLED PREMISES.

The number and character of these is shown in tabular form :—

	<i>No. in District.</i>	<i>No. Registered.</i>	<i>Total Inspections.</i>
Bakehouses ..	26	26	39
Slaughter Houses	24	24	450
Tents and Vans ..	variable		12
Purveyors of Milk	41	41	294
Cowkeepers ..	102	102	

Bakehouses, cowsheds, etc., and slaughter-houses are kept under strict supervision for cleanliness and regular linewashing is enforced in each case.

SCHOOLS.

There are thirty-five public elementary schools in the district, all of which have been visited by the Medical Officer, who is also School Medical Inspector.

Two of these are about to be closed, namely, Layer Marney, which is in a dangerous condition, and Eight Ash Green School, which is overcrowded and insanitary.

After frequent complaints on the part of the officers of the Council the sanitation at Langenhoe School has been improved.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

The following is the report of Mr. Hurd, the Sanitary Inspector.

1st March, 1926.

THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE LEXDEN AND WINSTREE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my report of work carried out during the year ending 31st December, 1925, as follows :—

INSPECTIONS.

Premises Inspected—Public Health Acts	607
Housing, Town Planning, etc., Acts	191
	<hr/> 798
Works in progress and property under notice (visits thereto) ..	1394
Slaughter Houses inspected	450
Butchers' Shops and Food Stores inspected	175
Dairies and Cowsheds inspected	294
Bakehouses and Workshops inspected	85
Inspections and Visits on occurrence of Infectious Disease	13
Appointments and Interviews with Property Owners, etc.	242
Number of complaints received	58
Samples of Water taken for analysis	76

RESULT OF ABOVE INSPECTIONS AND ACTION TAKEN.

Number of premises on which defects were discovered	..	..	271
Informal Notices served	..	..	452
Statutory Notices served—Public Health Acts	..	..	33
Housing, Town Planning, etc., Acts	..	..	33
			66
Statutory Notices complied with	..	..	40
Statutory Notices (Work in progress December 31st)	..	..	18
Houses disinfected	..	..	61
Schools disinfected	..	..	0
Number of Dwelling-houses inspected considered unfit for human habitation	..	..	38
„ „ Representations made with a view to making Closing Orders	..	..	20
„ „ Closing Orders made	..	..	17
„ „ Closing Orders determined	..	..	8
„ „ Cottages in respect of which Closing Orders have been made but are still occupied	..	..	7
„ „ Demolition Orders made	..	..	0
„ „ Houses demolished (voluntarily)	..	..	6

FOOD INSPECTION.

PARTICULARS OF CARCASSES AND ORGANS CONDEMNED AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.

Carcases of Pigs (Tuberculosis)	..	..	..	3
Carcases of Pigs (Swine Erysipelas)	..	..	..	1
Carcases of Pigs (Jaundice)	..	..	..	1
Carcases of Pigs (Injuries causing fevered flesh)	..	..	..	2
Parts of Pig Carcasses (Chiefly heads) (Tuberculosis)	..	..	..	8
Carcases of Oxen (Tuberculosis)	..	..	..	2
Carcases of Oxen (Tuberculosis, Acute Pericarditis and Peritonitis)	..	..	..	1
Parts of Carcase of Ox (Peritonitis)	..	..	..	1
Parts of Carcase of Ox (Tuberculosis)	..	..	..	2
Parts of Carcase of Ox (Bruised flesh)	..	..	..	1

ORGANS.

Beasts' Livers (Abscesses)	..	..	..	3
Beasts' Livers (Flukes)	..	..	..	2
Beasts' Livers (Echinococcus Veterinorum)	..	..	..	1
Pigs' Livers (Cirrhosis)	..	..	..	1
Sets of Lungs (Tuberculosis, Pleurisy and Pneumonia)	..	..	..	6

The weight of the above unsound food, exclusive of offal, was 228½ stone.

DESCRIPTION OF WORK EXECUTED.

DAMPNESS.

Roofs Repaired (Number of Houses)	..	..	..	38
Damp Courses inserted (Number of Houses)	..	..	..	4
Cottages provided with eaves spouting	..	..	..	13
Eaves spouting repaired or renewed	..	..	..	16

DRAINAGE.

Houses which were without means of drainage provided with drains connected to Public Sewer (West Mersea)	..	..	..	140
Houses which were without means of drainage provided with drainage connected to Cesspools	..	..	..	5
Houses which previously drained into Cesspools redrained to Public Sewer (West Mersea)	..	..	..	46
Cesspools abolished (West Mersea)	..	..	..	31
New Cesspools provided	..	..	..	5
New Septic Tank and Filter constructed	..	..	..	1
Choked drains and cesspits cleared	..	..	..	20
Defective drains repaired	..	..	..	26

LIGHTING AND VENTILATION.

Windows repaired or renewed or made to open (Number of Houses)	..	..	..	35
Means of through ventilation provided (Number of Houses)	..	..	..	20
Houses provided with additional light	..	..	..	25
Food stores lighted and ventilated	..	..	..	7

CLEANLINESS.

Dirty houses cleansed	2
Accumulation of refuse removed (Number of Houses)	9
Pigs, Fowls, etc., removed from vicinity of Houses	3

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Pan Closets converted to Water Closets (West Mersea)	162
Privies converted to Water Closets	3
Additional Water Closets provided (West Mersea)	5
Privies converted to Pail Closets	30
Privies converted to Earth Closets	3
Pan Closets repaired or renewed	10
Additional Pan Closets provided	10

WATER SUPPLY.

Houses provided with supply	2
Wells repaired	1
Sources of pollution removed	9

ASHPITS.

Ashpits abolished	0
Ashpits provided	5

OVERCROWDING.

Overcrowding abated	18
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MISCELLANEOUS.

Roofs raised	3
Floors repaired or renewed (Number of Houses)	25
Doors repaired or renewed (Number of Houses)	22
Internal plastering repaired (Number of Houses)	36
External plastering or boarding repaired or renewed (Number of Houses)	34
Ventilation provided under floors	4
Fireplaces repaired or renewed (Number of Houses)	25
Chimneys repaired (Number of Houses)	22
Stairs repaired or renewed	12
Wash-houses, coppers, etc., repaired or renewed	7
Skirting renewed	14
Defective external walls repaired or rebuilt (Number of Houses)	15
Dangerous buildings abolished	2
Ponds, ditches, etc., cleaned out	4
New ladders provided	2
Rat infested premises cleared	1

WORKSHOPS, BAKEHOUSES AND FOOD STORES.

Bakehouses cleansed and limewashed	2
Workshop provided with sanitary convenience	1
Workshop provided with drainage	1
Workshop provided with urinal	1

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Cleansed and limewashed	6
Provided with new drainage	2
Defective drains repaired	1
Defective paving repaired	3
Signs affixed	12

COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES.

Cowsheds cleansed and limewashed	22
Cowsheds ventilated	7
Cowsheds lighted	3
Cowsheds paved	4
Cowsheds drained	3
Cowsheds, defective drains repaired	1
New cowsheds erected	3
Dairies cleansed and limewashed	11
„ Repaired	1
„ Provided with means of drainage	1
„ Drainage defects remedied	4
„ Paving repaired	2
New dairies erected	1

Proceedings were taken before the Magistrates against four Property Owners for failing to comply with Statutory Notices served under Section 94 of the Public Health Act, 1875, in respect of eight Cottages in the Parish of Wakes Colne. Small fines were imposed and the Owners given three months in which to remedy the defects.

The Council completed the erection of 36 houses under the Housing Act, 1924, during the year. Several families living in insanitary and overcrowded dwellings applied for and obtained tenancies of these Cottages.

I beg to remain,

Your obedient Servant,

ALBERT HURD.

HOUSING.

GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE AREA.

(1) GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS.

There has been a great shortage of houses in the district, which is gradually being overcome.

The stimulus has come from the District Council, who have felt the shortage acutely, and have spared no efforts to rectify the condition. They have since 1920 provided for the erection of 324 houses under the various Acts, and a table showing details of these and the allocation to parishes will be found at the end of this section.

In addition to these houses private enterprise has been encouraged and from time to time the Council have applied to the Ministry for permission to pay subsidies on houses of a specified character erected by private individuals. 136 houses have been erected since the Subsidy Scheme came into force. When the Council have completed their scheme, this, with the addition of private enterprise, should go a long way towards solving the housing question in the district.

The population has varied very little during the last ten years, and there is no reason to think there will be any great alteration in the future, so this factor need not be taken into consideration in connection with housing.

Table showing houses erected, in course of erection, and to be erected by the Lexden and Winstree Rural District Council under the various Housing Acts :

PARISH.		1919 Assisted Scheme.	Housing Act 1923.	Housing Act 1924.		
				Erected in 1925.	In course of erection.	To be erected
Abberton		—	4	—	—	—
Aldham		—	—	—	4	—
Bergholt, West		6	—	—	4	4
Birch		12	—	—	—	6
Boxted		—	4	6	—	—
Chappel		—	—	—	6	—
Colne, Wakes		—	—	—	6	—
Copford		6	4	—	—	4
Dedham		14	—	—	—	4
Donyland, East		10	—	—	—	6
Easthorpe		6	—	—	—	—
Fingringhoe		10	—	—	—	4
Fordham		6	—	—	—	4
Horkesley, Great		10	—	6	—	—
Horkesley, Little		—	4	—	—	4
Inworth		—	—	6	—	—
Langenhoe		—	—	—	4	—
Langham		—	4	—	—	6
Layer Breton		4	—	—	—	—
Layer-de-la-Haye		14	—	—	—	6
Layer Marney		—	—	6	—	—
Mersea, East		4	—	—	—	—
Mersea, West		12	—	—	—	10
Messing		—	—	—	12	—
Mount Bures		—	—	—	4	—
Peldon		—	4	2	—	—
Salcot		—	—	—	—	2
Stanway		10	—	2	4	4
Tey, Great		—	—	2	6	—
Tey, Little		—	2	2	—	—
Tey, Marks		12	—	—	—	6
Virley		—	—	—	—	—
Wigborough, Great		—	—	—	—	—
Wigborough, Little		—	—	—	—	—
Wormingford		—	4	4	—	2
Totals		136	30	36	50	72
Total		324				

(2) OVERCROWDING.

There is no doubt that there still exists a good deal of overcrowding in the district, and several cases have been discovered of two or more families occupying the same house, as well as cases of families living in one room.

During the year I drew the Council's attention to two families of six and five respectively occupying one room each in the parish of West Bergholt. In each case an addition to the family was expected.

In view of this report the Council allocated a further four houses to West Bergholt to be erected in 1926.

It is gratifying to note that in view of the report on overcrowding in the parish of Messing in the Annual Report of 1924 the Council commenced the erection of 12 houses in that parish.

During the year 18 cases of overcrowding were abated in the district, and for the most part the families concerned moved into houses built by the District Council.

Particulars of cases of overcrowding are placed before the Housing Committee at the time the houses are being allocated.

(3) FITNESS OF HOUSES.

The general standard of houses in the district is low. During the year 38 houses were classified as unfit for human habitation, and 17 of these were closed. As the shortage of houses becomes less acute, it will be possible to weed out more of the houses which should be closed and demolished. Many cottages which are defective, and which in the ordinary way would have been closed, have been dealt with, though in many cases the prescribed standard of fitness could not be insisted on, as the owners would prefer to close sooner than repair, on account of the low rents obtainable, high wages and high cost of building materials.

Dampness of the dwellings is the most usual defect, damp courses being a rarity in the older houses; defective roofs and absence of eave-spouting are contributing causes.

The damp also rises through the floors owing to bricks or tiles being laid on the bare earth.

Absence of through ventilation is a common defect, and windows are often made so that they will not open.

The general result of the last two defects is a fustiness and unwholesomeness of the atmosphere within.

A few back-to-back houses have been discovered, but there are many others, although they cannot be so described, which are, owing to their construction, without means of through ventilation, and have all the evils of back-to-back houses.

Many of the houses, especially in the more scattered parishes, are not provided with drainage.

As far as possible the worst houses are picked out for inspection, and as many notices as possible are served under the Nuisances Section of the Public Health Act, 1875.

(4) UNHEALTHY AREAS do not exist in this district.

(5) BUILDING BYE-LAWS.

The Bye-laws at present in existence are adequate for the needs of the district, and enable the Committee to ensure building on sound lines.

HOUSING.

NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES ERECTED:—

(a) Total (including number given separately under (b)	131
(b) With State Assistance under Housing Acts 1919, 1923, or 1924 :	
(1) By Local Authority	36
(2) By other bodies or persons	68

(1) UNFIT DWELLING-HOUSES.

Inspections—(1) Total number of dwelling - houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	798
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	191
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.. .. .	38
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the previous sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	134

(2) REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHIN SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICE.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	235
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(3) ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

(A) Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925 :	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	33
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit :	
(a) by Owners	20
(b) by Local Authority in default of Owners	0
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	0

(B) Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	28
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied :	
(a) by Owners	17
(b) by Local Authority in default of Owners ..	0

(C) Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	20
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	17
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-house having been rendered fit	8
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	0
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	0

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.**MILK SUPPLY.**

Every endeavour is made by the council's officers to enforce the bye-laws in respect of Dairies and Cowsheds, with a view to producing milk as cleanly as possible. This, however, is difficult in a widely scattered rural district, where the number of cowkeepers is great and the Public Health Staff is small.

It has been necessary in many cases to complain to cowkeepers of the state of cleanliness of the milkers' hands and the cows' udders ; and endeavour is being made to educate farmers to provide washing materials and towels for the use of milkers.

The Council are to be congratulated on the appointment of a Veterinary Officer, who commenced his duties on the 1st of January, to inspect milking herds and where necessary take samples of milk for examination, with a view to eliminating tuberculous cows from such herds.

The attitude of the farmers to this new service is usually good, and they have endeavoured to assist inspections in every possible way. Some look upon the visit as a means of obtaining cheap advice, but, of course, questions can only be answered when they refer to the cows' udders.

It is strongly suspected that there has been a certain amount of

replacement of inferior cows in the milking herds in the district since the advertisement that the 1925 Order was to come into force.

The number of cows in milking herds inspected during the year has been 1,117. Eleven cows were excluded from the milking herds temporarily on account of poor feeding ; fifteen cows were excluded permanently ; the usual cause being non-tubercular mammitis ; four cows were found to be tubercular.

Before the Tuberculosis Order, 1925, one of these was slaughtered ; the remaining three which were discovered after the Order came into force were dealt with by the police.

BACTERIAL EXAMINATIONS OF MILK.

<i>Number of Examinations.</i>	<i>Positive for Tuberculosis.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>
30	4	26

It was necessary during the year to refuse the registration of a retail purveyor of milk under the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922. The farmer concerned had previously been refused registration in an adjoining district, and wished to cross the border to sell his milk.

MEAT.

The new Public Health Food Regulations came into force on April 1st, 1925.

For the information of the Council this Order provides for three hours' notice being given to the Sanitary Officer before slaughter takes place. Also for the carcase to be kept three hours after slaughter for the Sanitary Officer to inspect it. The Council will readily understand that inspection of every carcase is an impossibility, and to comply with the regulations another inspector is required, especially as any hour of the twenty-four may be chosen for slaughter. In addition to this the extra travelling has been greatly accentuated.

The Inspector has made an honest attempt to carry out the regulations as will be seen from the number of inspections he has made and the amount of meat condemned.

It makes one wonder what happened to all the diseased meat before the regulations came into force.

The meat condemned is buried under the supervision of the Council's Officers.

There has been little cause for complaint in regard to butcher's shops during the year, as honest endeavour has been made to comply with regulations.

		<i>In 1920.</i>	<i>In January,</i> 1925.	<i>In December,</i> 1925.
Registered	.. ..	11	18	18
Licensed	.. ..	0	0	6
		—	—	—
Totals	.. ..	11	18	24

OTHER FOODS.

No food other than meat has been condemned. From time to time, however, unsound food, such as dates, are received in the district for pig-feeding, and supervision is maintained until the whole is disposed of.

A number of the bakehouses in the district are structurally unsatisfactory, and this is a matter which ought to receive attention.

No case of food poisoning occurred in the district during the year.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Notifiable infectious disease has been more prevalent this year, the disease responsible for the increase being scarlet fever, which reached a total of 52, or twice as many as in 1924.

For the most part the disease was mild in character, although one death occurred. Cases were scattered throughout the district, but those nearer the Borough of Colchester were more affected than those more distant. In the majority of cases it was discovered that those affected had recently been into the borough and had congregated in the more crowded parts of the town.

Where it was impossible for home isolation to be carried out, the cases were removed to Colchester Borough Isolation Hospital, by arrangement between the two Councils concerned.

Cases of diphtheria were rare, and as in former years medical practitioners were able to obtain supplies of diphtheria antitoxin from the office of the Medical Officer of Health.

Of the diseases notifiable under the Regulations of 1919 only pneumonia was notified.

The arrangements made for examination of bacteriological and pathological specimens are found on page 11 of this report.

No use of the Schick Test for diphtheria or the Dick test for scarlet fever has been made in this area, nor have any of the recently-developed artificial methods of immunisation against these diseases been employed.

The Medical Officer has not performed any vaccinations or re-vaccinations during the year.

Early in the year influenza was prevalent in the Parishes of Chappel, Wakes Colne, Fordham, Langham and Inworth. In consequence the village schools in Chappel and Wakes Colne were closed.

In March measles was prevalent in Mount Bures, an isolated village in the northern part of the district. The school here was also closed.

Chicken-pox was prevalent early in the year in the southern half of the district, Rowhedge and West Mersea being particularly affected.

A little later in the year whooping cough broke out in the northern half of the district, and many villages were affected, particularly West Bergholt, Boxted, Fordham, Great Horkesley, Langham and Mount Bures.

The reports of Non-Notifiable infectious Disease are received almost entirely from the schools. The homes of the cases are visited by the Health Visitors, who advise on the control and prevention of the spread of the disease, and, if necessary, explain the advisability of calling in their own doctor. An examination of the home conditions and sanitary surroundings is made, and where necessary reports are made to the Medical Officer regarding the conditions found, and action is taken accordingly.

The Council has not yet provided a cleansing station for dealing with verminous people and their clothing, and I doubt whether there would be sufficient need to warrant such a station in this district. Isolated cases which might occur could be dealt with by arrangement with the Borough of Colchester, if at such time they make provision for this service under the 1925 Act.

Premises and clothing which have been exposed to infection have been dealt with as heretofore by the Council's steam disinfecter and formalin vapour.

This is done as a routine measure of prevention after every case of infectious disease, including pulmonary tuberculosis.

TABLE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING 1925.

DISEASE.	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED.							Cases Admit- ted to Hospital.	Deaths.
	Total.	0-1 Year.	1-5 Years.	5-15 Years.	15-25 Years.	25-45 Years.	45-65 Years.	65- Years.	
Scarlet Fever	52	—	10	33	3	3	2	1	1
Diphtheria	3	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	7	—	2	—	—	4	—	1	8
Erysipelas	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1
Puerperal Fever	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

The following table shows the incidence of tuberculosis in the Rural District in 1925 and the deaths which have occurred from the disease.

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
5-10	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
10-15	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
15-20	1	2	—	1	1	1	—	1
20-25	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-35	1	4	—	1	—	2	—	—
35-45	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
45-55	1	1	—	—	2	1	—	—
55-65	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
65—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	12	11	1	4	6	5	0	3

Of the 14 deaths registered three, or 21.4 per cent., were not notified. Two of these were tubercular meningitis, where there was a difficulty in diagnosis. In the third case there was a misapprehension on the part of the medical practitioner in attendance, who thought the case had previously been notified. It was not necessary to take any action under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The organisation for attending to the health of expectant and nursing mothers and of children under five years of age comprises a Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, the Medical Officer, two Health Visitors, and District Nurse Midwives, together with five Infant Consultation Centres.

Expectant mothers are urged to book their cases early with the midwives or doctors so that they can be supervised and helped to a normal confinement. Only an occasional woman comes to a Welfare Centre for advice prior to the birth of her child. During the first week of life the supervision of the child is left to the midwives, but immediately after that period the Health Visitors go to the homes, and visit periodically after that. This work had not been satisfactorily done during the last twelve months on account of pressure of work, and it was found necessary to appoint a second Health Visitor to cope with the work.

It is now hoped that the area will be efficiently covered. The Health Visitors invite mothers to bring their infants to the Welfare Centres for weighing, and consultations with the Medical Officer, where necessary. The midwives of the villages in which the centres are situated are also invited to attend. The success of a Welfare Centre is found to depend very largely upon the ladies of the village as well as upon the Health Visitor and midwife, and the most successful Centre, namely, Dedham, is certainly due to the ladies of the village.

Since the last survey report in 1920 the number of Infant Welfare Centres has been increased from two to five, the new ones being at Dedham, West Mersea and Boxted.

Both Health Visitors act as Infant Protection Visitors under the Children's Act, 1908. They keep a record of all children who have been boarded out with foster-mothers and visits are regularly made to these homes. Most of the children in the care of foster-mothers are illegitimate, and are usually the children of women in domestic service. A proportion of these children are born in the Workhouse Infirmary, where provision is made for a certain proportion of the maternity cases, where home surroundings are found to be unsuitable.

Two maternal deaths occurred in the year. One was a case of twins

in an apparently healthy mother. There was a normal delivery of the first child, immediately after which the mother collapsed and died of heart failure. The second case occurred at a time when the mother was suffering from acute nephritis. The child was stillborn. Fifteen still births occurred during the year : two in the practice of midwives and thirteen in the practice of doctors. A table will be found at the end of the summary of Vital Statistics showing the analysis of the causes of infant mortality.

MILK (MOTHERS AND CHILDREN) ORDER, 1919.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee have continued to grant milk under the above Order to necessitous expectant and nursing mothers. During the year under review 33 families were assisted, 1,504 pints of milk were given free, and 79 pints at half cost. The total sum represented by this service was £19 5s. 10d. There is no doubt but that the supply of free milk meets an urgent need, and certainly contributes to the production of healthier infants.

The work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee is closely linked up with the School Medical Service, as the same officers carry out the work of each department.

Parturient women have been particularly free from infectious disease, and only one, a case of puerperal fever, occurred. This case was mild in character and a speedy recovery occurred.

Infants and young children were not quite so fortunate. They were exposed to the mild epidemic of scarlet fever, and ten contracted this disease—all mild cases with one exception, and even this case made a good recovery. Apart from one case of ophthalmia neonatorum and two of pneumonia the other chief ailments affecting infants were whooping cough, chicken-pox and measles.

The methods adopted in dealing with these cases are detailed in a previous section. It is gratifying to note that the majority of infants make good recoveries from their ailments and appear little the worse for their experience.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

CASES.			Vision unimpaired	Vision impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths.
Notified.	TREATED.					
	At Home	In Hospital				
1	1	—	1	—	—	—

Report on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers prosecuted. (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	9	—	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	76	5	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)	—	—	—
Total	85	5	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted.
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H. M. Inspector. (4)	
(1)				(5)
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	3	2	—	—
Want of ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	1	1	—	—
Other nuisances	—	—	—	—
(insufficient	2	2	—	—
Sanitary accomodation { unsuitable or defectile	—	—	—	—
{ not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921).				
Total.. .. .	6	5	—	—

*Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

